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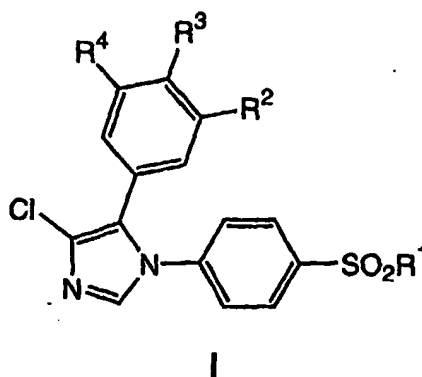
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(54) **NOVEL IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES WITH ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY**

(57) Novel imidazole derivatives of formula I and their salts, solvates and prodrugs, wherein the meanings of the different radicals are as shown in the description. Said compounds are useful as anti-inflammatory agents.



DescriptionField of the invention.

[0001] The present invention relates to a new series of imidazole derivatives with anti-inflammatory activity, as well as to a process for their preparation, to the pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use in medicine.

Description of the prior art.

[0002] In many acute as well as chronic inflammatory processes, substances derived from the metabolism of arachidonic acid are involved. These substances form a large family of compounds of lipidic nature that are the result of the action of a series of enzymes which form what is called the arachidonic acid cascade. The most important one from the therapeutic point of view is prostaglandin G/H synthase (PGHS), also known as cyclooxygenase (COX), which catalyzes the formation of vasoactive and inflammatory substances such as prostaglandins (PGE₂, PGD₂, PGF₂), prostacyclin (PGI₂) and thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂).

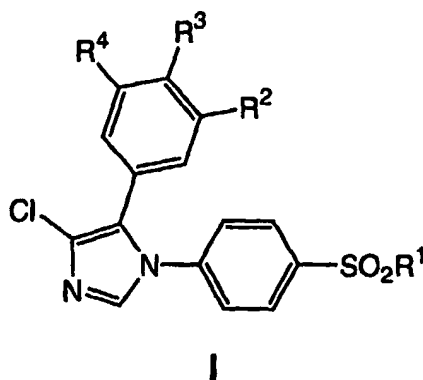
[0003] Inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX) is the mechanism of action responsible for the effect of most anti-inflammatory drugs on the market (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs). Said inhibition also reduces the levels of prostaglandins at gastric level, which, in view of the protective role of said molecules on the gastric mucosa, has been correlated to the well known gastric effects of NSAIDs.

[0004] In the early 90's two cyclooxygenase isoforms, COX-1 and COX-2, were described. COX-1 is the constitutive isoform, present in many tissues, but preferentially in the stomach, kidney and platelets. Its inhibition is responsible for the gastric and renal effects of NSAIDs. On the other hand, COX-2 is an inducible isoform, which is expressed as a consequence of an inflammatory or mitogenic stimulus in a wide range of tissues such as macrophages, chondrocytes, fibroblasts and endothelial cells.

[0005] The discovery of the inducible isoenzyme of PGHS (PGHS₂ or COX-2) has allowed the synthesis of selective COX-2 inhibitors which presumably improve the gastric tolerance of these drugs, since as they inhibit the constitutive form present in the stomach to a lesser extent, they exhibit reduced ulcerogenic potency (one of the most characteristic side effects of non-selective inhibitors). The present invention describes new cyclooxygenase inhibitors with selectivity for the isoform 2 (COX-2).

Description of the invention.

[0006] The present invention relates to the new compounds of general formula I



wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent the specific combinations of values defined in the following table:

R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
-CH ₃	-H	-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	-H
-CH ₃	-OCH ₃	-F	-H
-CH ₃	-F	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-CH ₃	-F	-H	-F

(continued)

R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
-CH ₃	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-H
-CH ₃	-Cl	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-CH ₃	-OCH ₂ O-		-H
-CH ₃	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-Cl
-CH ₃	-H	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	-H
-CH ₃	-H	-N(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	-H
-NH ₂	-OCH ₃	-F	-H
-NH ₂	-F	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-NH ₂	-Cl	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-NH ₂	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-H
-NH ₂	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-Cl
-CH ₃	-H	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	-H

[0007] The present invention also relates to the addition salts of the compounds of the invention as well as to their solvates and prodrugs. The term prodrug refers to any precursor of a compound of formula I which is able to be transformed *in vivo* into a compound of formula I.

[0008] The present invention also relates to the pharmaceutical compositions which comprise an effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

[0009] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase, specially cyclooxygenase-2.

[0010] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of inflammation, pain and/or fever.

[0011] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction.

[0012] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis.

[0013] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of familial adenomatous polyposis.

[0014] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of cancer, preferably gastrointestinal cancers, and more preferably colon cancer.

[0015] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

[0016] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase, specially cyclooxygenase-2.

[0017] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment of inflammation, pain and/or fever.

[0018] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction.

[0019] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis.

[0020] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate

or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of familial adenomatous polyposis.

[0021] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of cancer, preferably gastrointestinal cancers, and more preferably colon cancer.

[0022] The present invention also relates to a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

[0023] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase, specially cyclooxygenase-2.

[0024] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment of inflammation, pain and/or fever.

[0025] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction.

[0026] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis.

[0027] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of familial adenomatous polyposis.

[0028] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of cancer, preferably gastrointestinal cancers, and more preferably colon cancer.

[0029] The present invention also relates to the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

[0030] The present invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase, specially cyclooxygenase-2, in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0031] The present invention also relates to a method of treating inflammation, pain and/or fever in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0032] The present invention also relates to a method of inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0033] The present invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

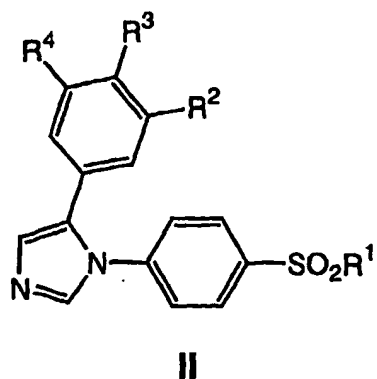
[0034] The present invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing familial adenomatous polyposis in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0035] The present invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing cancer, preferably gastrointestinal cancers, and more preferably colon cancer, in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

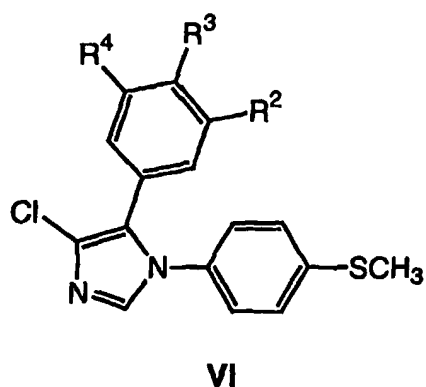
[0036] The present invention also relates to a method of treating or preventing cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia in a mammal in need thereof, specially a human being, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0037] Another object of the present invention is to provide a process for preparing the compounds of formula I, which comprises:

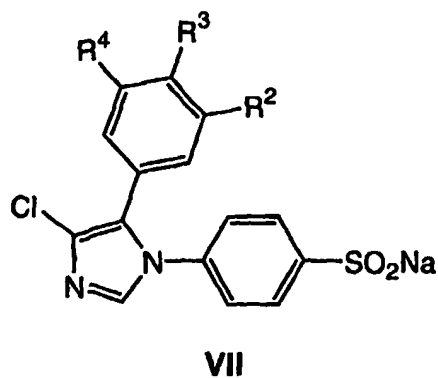
- a) reacting a compound of formula II



wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning described above, with a chlorinating agent; or
b) when in a compound of formula I R¹ represents -CH₃, reacting a compound of formula VI



wherein R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning described above, with an oxidizing agent; or
c) when in a compound of formula I R¹ represents -NH₂, reacting a compound of formula VII



wherein R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning described above, with hydroxylamine-O-sulfonic acid; or
d) if desired, after the above steps, reacting a compound of formula I with an acid or a base to give the corresponding salt.

[0038] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0039] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0040] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(4-ethoxy-3-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0041] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0042] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

5 [0043] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0044] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-[3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenyl]-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

10 [0045] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0046] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0047] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-5-(4-N,N-diethylaminophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

15 [0048] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-[4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0049] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-[4-chloro-5-(4-ethoxy-3-fluorophenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

20 [0050] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-[4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0051] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-[4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

[0052] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-[4-chloro-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

25 [0053] In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound of formula I is 4-chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)-5-(4-propylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.

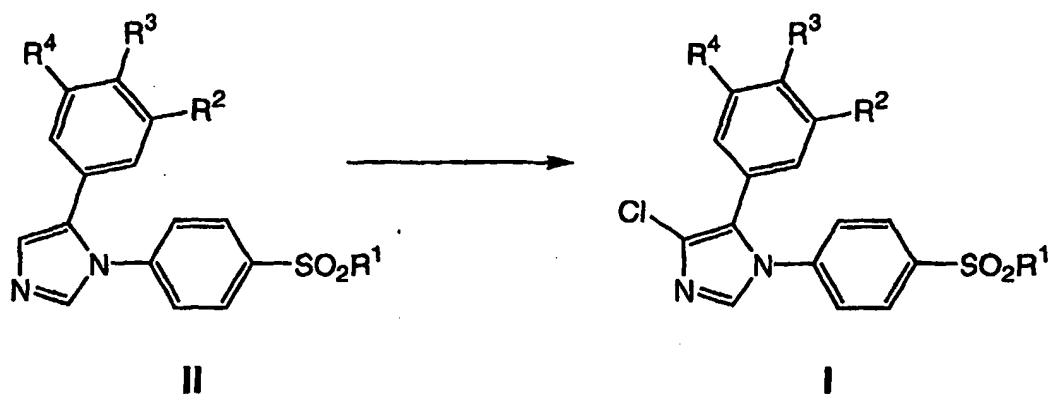
[0054] The compounds of the present invention contain one or more basic nitrogens and, consequently, they can form salts with organic as well as inorganic acids, which are also included in the present invention. Examples of said salts include salts with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid; and salts with organic acids, such as methanesulfonic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, acetic acid or maleic acid, among others. The compounds of formula I where $R^1 = NH_2$ can also form salts with bases, which are also included in the present invention; examples thereof include salts with inorganic cations such as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, lithium, aluminum, zinc, etc. There is no limitation on the nature of said salts, provided that, when used for therapeutic purposes they are pharmaceutically acceptable. The salts can be prepared by treatment of a compound of formula I with a sufficient amount of the desired acid or base to give the salt in a conventional manner. The compounds of formula I and their salts differ in certain physical properties, such as solubility, but they are equivalent for the purposes of the invention.

30 [0055] Some compounds of the present invention may exist in solvated form, including hydrated forms. In general, the solvated forms, with pharmaceutically acceptable solvents such as water, ethanol and the like, are equivalent to the unsolvated form for the purposes of the invention.

[0056] The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of the compounds of formula I. As it will be obvious to a person skilled in the art, the precise method used for the preparation of a given compound can vary depending on its chemical structure. Furthermore, in some of the processes that are detailed below it may be necessary or appropriate to protect the reactive or labile groups using conventional protecting groups. Both the nature of said protecting groups and the processes for their introduction and removal are well known and belong to the state of the art (see for example Greene T.W., "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1981).

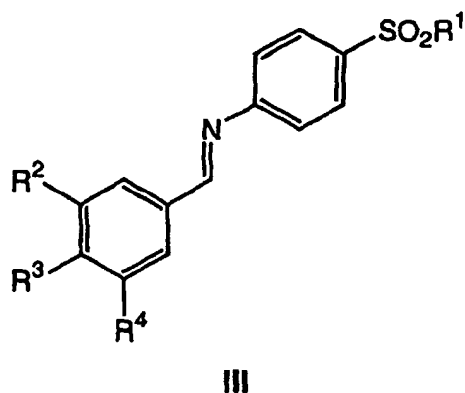
45 [0057] The compounds of formula I are in general obtained by reacting a compound of formula II with a suitable chlorinating agent such as N-chlorosuccinimide, as shown in the following scheme:

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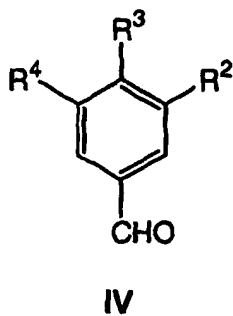
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meaning described above. This reaction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as acetonitrile, and heating, preferably at reflux.

[0058] The compounds of formula II can in general be obtained by reacting an imine of formula III



with an isocyanide of formula $L\text{-CH}_2\text{-NC}$ (wherein L is a good leaving group) such as tosylmethylisocyanide or 1H-benzotriazol-1-ylmethylisocyanide, in the presence of a base such as K_2CO_3 , in a suitable solvent such as methanol-dimethoxyethane mixtures, and heating, preferably at reflux.

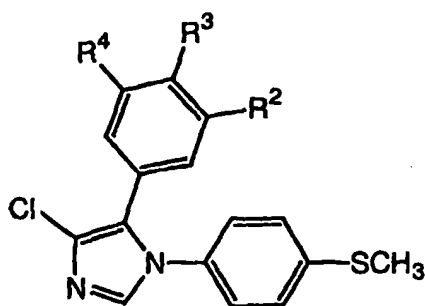
[0059] The imines of formula III can be prepared by condensation of an aldehyde of formula IV



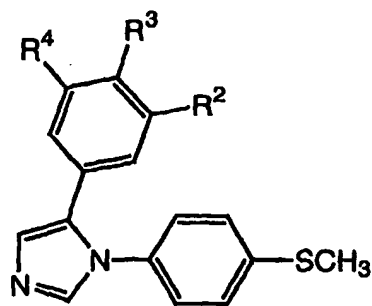
wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meaning described above, with an amine of formula $R^1\text{SO}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$ (V), and heating at reflux in a suitable solvent such as toluene, in a Dean Stark. The compounds of formula IV and V are commercially available or can be prepared according to procedures well known by those skilled in the art, such as for example those

described in the examples.

[0060] Alternatively, a compound of formula I or II wherein R¹ represents a group -CH₃ and R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning described above, can also be prepared from the corresponding thioether of formula VI or VI', respectively



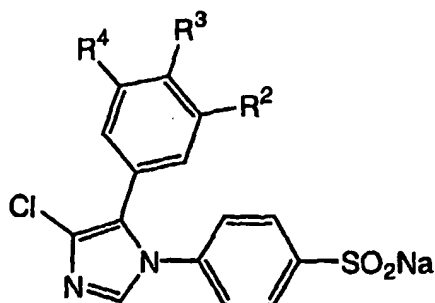
VI



VI'

wherein R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning described above, by oxidation with a suitable oxidizing agent such as *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid, magnesium monoperoxyphthalate or Oxone®, in a suitable solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, for example dichloromethane.

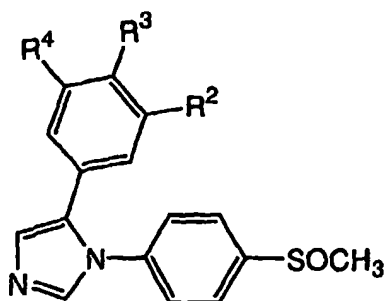
[0061] Alternatively, the compounds of formula I wherein R¹ represents a group -NH₂ can also be prepared from the corresponding sodium sulfinate of formula VII



VII

wherein R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning described above, by reaction with hydroxylamine-O-sulfonic acid in a suitable solvent such as water or water/tetrahydrofuran mixtures.

[0062] The compounds of formula VII are prepared from the methylsulfoxide of formula VIII,



VIII

wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meaning described above, by a process that involves treatment with acetic anhydride to give the corresponding acetoxymethylthio derivative ($-SCH_2OAc$), followed by chlorination of the position 4 of the imidazole ring using the general procedure described above for the preparation of the compounds of formula I and finally oxidation of the group $-SCH_2OAc$ with a suitable oxidizing agent such as magnesium monoperoxyphthalate to give the $-SO_2CH_2OAc$ derivative, which is transformed into a sodium sulfinate of formula VII by treatment with a base, for example sodium hydroxide.

[0063] The compounds of formula VIII and VI' can be prepared using the same general method described above for preparing the compounds of formula II but starting from compounds of formula III which contain a group $-SOCH_3$ or $-SCH_3$, respectively, instead of $-SO_2CH_3$. The compounds of formula VI can be prepared from the corresponding compound VI' by chlorination, according to the method previously described. The derivatives VIII can also be prepared from a compound of formula VI', by oxidation with a suitable oxidizing agent.

[0064] The salts of the compounds of formula I can be prepared by conventional methods by treatment for example with an acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid or methanesulfonic acid or with a base such as sodium or potassium hydroxide.

[0065] As mentioned above, the compounds of the present invention act by inhibiting the cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme (COX-2). Therefore, they are useful for the treatment or prevention of inflammation, pain and/or fever associated with a wide range of diseases or pathologies, which include among others: rheumatic fever; symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections; common cold; low back and neck pain; dysmenorrhea; headache; toothache; myositis; neuralgia; synovitis; bursitis; arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis and juvenile arthritis; degenerative joint diseases, including osteoarthritis; gout and ankylosing spondylitis; lupus erythematosus; tendinitis; sprains, strains and other similar injuries, such as those produced during sport performance; pain following surgical or dental procedures; and pain associated with cancer. They are also useful in the treatment of skin inflammatory diseases, including psoriasis, eczema, burns and dermatitis.

[0066] The compounds of the present invention can also be useful for the treatment of other pathologies mediated by COX-2. For example, the compounds of formula I can inhibit cell proliferation and consequently they can be useful for the treatment or prevention of familial adenomatous polyposis and cancer, specially those cancers that produce prostaglandins or that express cyclooxygenase. The compounds of the invention are useful for the treatment, for example, of liver, bladder, pancreas, ovary, prostate, cervix, lung, breast and skin cancer, and specially gastrointestinal cancers such as colon cancer.

[0067] The compounds of the present invention can also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction and thus can be useful for the treatment of dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis. Other uses of the compounds of formula I include the treatment or prevention of cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

[0068] Likewise, the compounds of the present invention can be used for treating inflammation in diseases such as vascular diseases, migraine, periarteritis nodosa, thyroiditis, aplastic anaemia, Hodgkin's disease, scleroderma, type I diabetes, myasthenia gravis, sarcoidosis, nephrotic syndrome, Behçet's syndrome, polymyositis, hypersensitivity, conjunctivitis, gingivitis and myocardial ischaemia.

[0069] Due to their selectivity for cyclooxygenase-2, the compounds of the present invention are useful as an alternative to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), specially in those cases in which NSAIDs may be contraindicated.

[0070] According to the activity of the products herein described, the present invention also relates to compositions which comprise a compound of the present invention, together with an excipient or other auxiliary agents if necessary. The compounds of the present invention can be administered as any pharmaceutical formulation, the nature of which

will depend, as it is well known, upon the route of administration and upon the nature of the pathology to be treated.

[0071] According to the present invention, solid compositions for oral administration include tablets, powders for extemporaneous suspensions, granulates and capsules. In tablets, the active component is admixed with at least one inert diluent such as lactose, starch, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium phosphate; with a binding agent such as for example starch, gelatin, microcrystalline cellulose or polyvinylpyrrolidone; and with a lubricating agent, such as for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets can be coated by known techniques with the purpose of delaying their disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. Gastric or enteric coatings can be made with sugar, gelatin, hydroxypropylcellulose, acrylic resins, etc. Sustained-release tablets might also be obtained using an excipient which produces regressive osmosis, such as galacturonic acid polymers. Preparations for oral use can also be presented as hard capsules of absorbable material, such as for example gelatin, wherein the active compound is mixed with an inert solid diluent and lubricating agents, or pasty materials, such as ethoxylated saturated glycerides, which might also provide controlled release. Soft gelatin capsules are also possible, wherein the active compound is mixed with water or an oily medium, for example coconut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

[0072] Powders and granulates for the preparation of suspensions by the addition of water can be obtained by mixing the active compound with dispersing or wetting agents; suspending agents, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum tragacanth, xanthan gum, gum acacia, and one or more preservatives, such as methyl or propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate. Other excipients can also be added, for example sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents.

[0073] Liquid forms for oral administration include emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs containing commonly used inert diluents, such as distilled water, ethanol, sorbitol, glycerol or propylene glycols. Said compositions can also contain coadjuvants such as wetting, suspending, sweetening, flavouring, preserving agents and buffers.

[0074] Injectable preparations, according to the present invention, for parenteral administration comprise sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions or emulsions, in a suitable non-toxic solvent or diluent. Examples of aqueous solvents or suspending media are distilled water for injection, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. As non-aqueous solvents or suspending media propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, or alcohols such as ethanol can be used. These compositions can also contain coadjuvants, such as wetting, preserving, emulsifying and dispersing agents. They may be sterilized by any known method or prepared as sterile solid compositions which will be dissolved in water or any other sterile injectable medium immediately before use. It is also possible to start from sterile materials and keep them under these conditions throughout all the manufacturing process.

[0075] The dosage and frequency of doses will depend upon the nature and severity of the disease to be treated, the age and body weight of the patient, as well as the route of administration. In general, the daily dose for an adult will be comprised between 1 and 1000 mg per day, which can be administered as a single or divided doses. However, in special cases, doses outside these margins might be necessary. A person skilled in the art will be able to easily determine the suitable dose for each situation.

[0076] Some examples of representative formulations for tablets, capsules and injectable preparations are cited below. They can be prepared by conventional procedures and are useful for inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2.

Tablets	
Compound of formula I	100 mg
Dibasic calcium phosphate	125 mg
Sodium starch glycolate	10 mg
Talc	12.5 mg
Magnesium stearate	2.5 mg
	250.0 mg

Hard gelatin capsules	
Compound of formula I	100 mg
Lactose	197 mg
Magnesium stearate	3 mg
	300 mg

Injectable	
Compound of formula I	100 mg
Benzyl alcohol	0.05 mL
Propylene glycol	1 mL
Water to	5 mL

[0077] The activity of the compounds of the present invention can be determined using the following test:

Inhibition of cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity in human cell lines.

[0078] The inhibition of COX-1 and COX-2 is determined by assessing the PGE₂ production after stimulation with arachidonic acid in cell lines expressing human COX-1 (U-937 from human histiocytic lymphoma) and human COX-2 (143.98.2 from human osteosarcoma), respectively.

[0079] The osteosarcoma-derived cells were cultured in 1 mL of DMEM culture medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, in 24-well multidishes until confluence. U-937 cells were cultured in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum in flasks.

[0080] To evaluate COX-2 activity, the medium was removed and replaced with Hepes-buffered saline solution (HBSS) without Ca²⁺/Mg²⁺ (2 x 10⁵ cells/well). To evaluate COX-1 activity, the medium was removed and U-937 cells were resuspended to a final density of 3 x 10⁶ cells/mL in HBSS without Ca²⁺/Mg²⁺ (1 mL/well, in 24-well multidishes). 1 µL of a solution of the test compound dissolved in DMSO or vehicle was added, and the samples were incubated for 15 min at 37 °C (5% CO₂ and 95% humidity). Arachidonic acid was added (final concentration: 10 µM) and the samples were incubated for 10 min more. Next the reactions were quenched by adding indomethacin (8 mM, 30 µL). The amount of PGE₂ in the supernatant was determined by specific enzymatic immunoassay (Kit Prostaglandin E2, Biotrak EIA system RPN222, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). All the assays were performed in triplicate.

[0081] The results obtained with the compounds of the present invention are shown in the following table, where the % of inhibition of COX-1 and COX-2 activity at a concentration of 0.1 µM of test compound are reported.

Example	% Inhibition (0.1 µM)	
	COX-1	COX-2
1	0	52
2	0	82
3	15	76
4	2	57
5	17	92
6	0	87
7	1	98
8	0	92
9	0	82
10	0	64
11	0	88
12	0	65
13	0	97
14	8	87
15	0	90
16	0	48

[0082] The results of the table above show that the compounds of formula I are potent and selective COX-2 inhibitors.

[0083] The following examples illustrate, but do not limit, the scope of the present invention. The following abbrevi-

ations have been used in the examples:

EtOAc: ethyl acetate
 Ac₂O: acetic anhydride
 NaOAc: sodium acetate
 DME: dimethoxyethane
 DMF: dimethylformamide
 DMSO: dimethylsulfoxide
 EtOH: ethanol
 Et₂O: diethyl ether
 MeOH: methanol
 Et₃N: triethylamine
 THF: tetrahydrofuran
 TMS: tetramethylsilane

Reference example 1

4-Methylsulfonylaniline

[0084] 67 mg of Na₂WO₄, 8 drops of acetic acid and 19 mL of H₂O were introduced into a flask and heated to 65 °C. Then, 19 mL (153 mmol) of 4-methylthioaniline was added followed by the dropwise addition of 34.5 mL (337 mmol) of H₂O₂. The mixture was stirred at 65 °C for 1.5 h and, after cooling, 800 mL of 1N HCl and 500 mL of CHCl₃ was added. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was washed with more CHCl₃. The aqueous phase was then basified with 25% NaOH and extracted with CHCl₃. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed, yielding 19.80 g of the product as a white solid (75% yield).
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 2.97 (s, 3 H), 4.04 (s, 2 H), 6.66 (d, J = 9 Hz, 2 H), 7.56 (d, J = 9 Hz, 2 H).

Reference example 2

4-Methylsulfinylaniline

[0085] 20 g (143.66 mmol) of 4-methylthioaniline was placed in a flask and dissolved in 660 mL of CH₂Cl₂. The solution was cooled to 0 °C and 35.42 g (143.66 mmol) of *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid was added. The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature and poured into CHCl₃. It was then washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution, dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed, yielding a crude product that was purified by chromatography on silica gel, using MeOH/EtOAc/hexane mixtures of increasing polarity as eluent. The title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid (17.84 g, 80%).
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 2.68 (s, 3 H), 4.02 (s, 2 H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Reference example 3

4-Isopropoxybenzaldehyde

[0086] To a solution of 2 g (16.38 mmol) of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde in 100 mL of DMF, 2.72 g (19.69 mmol) of K₂CO₃, 2.74 g (16.52 mmol) of KI and 3.94 mL (39.38 mmol) of 2-iodopropane was added under argon. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C overnight, concentrated and the residue obtained was partitioned between CHCl₃ and H₂O. The phases were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with CHCl₃ and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product obtained was purified by chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc/hexane mixtures of increasing polarity as eluent, to give 2.08 g of the title compound of the example as an oil (77% yield).
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.39 (d, J = 6 Hz, 6 H), 4.67 (m, 1 H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 9.87 (s, 1 H).

Reference example 4

3-Chloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde

[0087] Following a similar procedure to that described in reference example 3, but starting from 3-chloro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde instead of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and using methyl iodide instead of 2-iodopropane, the title compound

of the example was obtained as an oil (97% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.98 (s, 3 H), 7.04 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.89 (s, 1 H), 9.84 (s, 1 H).

5 Reference example 5

3-Chloro-4-ethoxybenzaldehyde

[0088] Following a similar procedure to that described in reference example 3, but starting from 3-chloro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde instead of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and using ethyl iodide instead of 2-iodopropane, the title compound of the example was obtained as an oil (98% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.52 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H), 4.21 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.02 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.91 (s, 1 H), 9.85 (s, 1 H).

15 Reference example 6

4-Ethoxy-3-fluorobenzaldehyde

[0089] Following a similar procedure to that described in reference example 3, but starting from 3-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde instead of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and using ethyl iodide instead of 2-iodopropane, the title compound of the example was obtained as an oil (48% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.51 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.62 (m, 2 H), 9.86 (s, 1 H).

25 Reference example 7

3,4-(Methylenedioxy)benzaldehyde

a) Ethyl 3,4-(methylenedioxy)benzoate

[0090] A mixture of 3 g (18 mmol) of piperonylic acid and 9 mL of SOCl₂ was heated at reflux under argon for 1 h. The solvent was removed and the residue was stirred with a mixture of 5 mL of Et₃N and 75 mL of ethanol for 1.5 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed and the residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated, affording 2.54 g of a crude product that was directly used in the following step.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.36 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 4.33 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.01 (s, 2 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.46 (s, 1 H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H).

b) 3,4-(Methylenedioxy)phenylmethanol

[0091] To a mixture of 0.99 g (26.16 mmol) of LiAlH₄ and 80 mL of Et₂O, 2.54 g (13.08 mmol) of ethyl 3,4-(methylenedioxy)benzoate (obtained in the preceding section) dissolved in 160 mL of Et₂O was added under argon, and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. A mixture of 1.62 mL of H₂O and 3.41 mL of THF, followed by 1.62 mL of 15% NaOH and then 4.43 mL of H₂O were added dropwise. The resulting mixture was filtered, washed with Et₂O and EtOAc, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was partitioned between H₂O and EtOAc, the layers were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated, yielding 1.88 g of the desired product (94% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.81 (s, 1 H), 4.57 (s, 2 H), 5.96 (s, 2 H), 6.80 (m, 2 H), 6.87 (s, 1 H).

c) Title compound

[0092] To a mixture of 1.18 mL (13.50 mmol) of oxalyl chloride and 17.2 mL of CH₂Cl₂, cooled to -78 °C, a mixture of 2.1 mL of DMSO and 3.9 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise and under argon, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 5 min. Next, 1.88 g (12.36 mmol) of 3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenylmethanol (obtained in the preceding section) dissolved in a mixture of 1.6 mL of DMSO and 1.6 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C. Then, 14.7 mL (106 mmol) of Et₃N was added, the mixture was stirred for 10 min at the same temperature and was then allowed to warm up to room temperature. It was poured into a mixture of ice and H₂O, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated, yielding 1.6 g of the title compound

of the example as an oil (86% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 6.08 (s, 2 H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (s, 1 H), 7.42 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 9.81 (s, 1 H).

5 Reference example 8

3,5-Dichloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde

a) 2,6-Dichloro-4-hydroxymethylphenol

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[0093] Following a similar procedure to that described in section b of reference example 7, but starting from ethyl 3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxybenzoate instead of ethyl 3,4-(methylenedioxy)benzoate, the desired compound was obtained in a 67% yield.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.86 (s, 2 H), 4.54 (s, 2 H), 7.27 (s, 2H).

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b) 3,5-Dichloro-4-methoxyphenylmethanol

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[0094] Following a similar procedure to that described in reference example 3, but starting from 2,6-dichloro-4-hydroxymethylphenol (obtained in the preceding section) instead of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and using methyl iodide instead of 2-iodopropane, the desired compound was obtained in a 77% yield.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 2.7 (s, broad signal, 1 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 4.57 (s, 2 H), 7.26 (s, 2 H).

c) Title compound

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[0095] Following a similar procedure to that described in section c of reference example 7, but using 3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenylmethanol (obtained in the preceding section) instead of 3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenylmethanol, the title compound of the example was obtained as an oil (94% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.99 (s, 3 H), 7.82 (s, 2 H), 9.86 (s, 1 H).

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Reference example 9

4-Propylbenzaldehyde

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[0096] Following a similar procedure to that described in reference example 7, but starting from 4-propylbenzoic acid instead of piperonylic acid, the title compound of the example was obtained as an oil.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 0.98 (t, J = 7 Hz, 3 H), 1.68 (m, 2 H), 2.67 (t, J = 7 Hz, 2 H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 9.98 (s, 1 H).

Example 1

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4-Chloro-5-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

a) N-(4-Isopropoxybenzyliden)-4-methylsulfonylaniline

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[0097] A mixture of 1.04 g (6.09 mmol) of 4-methylsulfonylaniline (obtained in reference example 1), 1.00 mL (6.09 mmol) of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 3) and 25 mL of toluene was heated at reflux in a Dean-Stark for 2 days. The solvent was removed and the crude product obtained was directly used in the next reaction.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.37 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 6 H), 3.07 (s, 3 H), 4.67 (m, 1 H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 8.32 (s, 1 H).

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b) 5-(4-Isopropoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

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[0098] A mixture of 6.09 mmol of N-(4-isopropoxybenzyliden)-4-methylsulfonylaniline (obtained in the preceding section), 1.79 g (9.13 mmol) of tosylmethylisocyanide, 1.68 g (12.16 mmol) of K₂CO₃, 43 mL of MeOH and 18 mL of DME was heated at reflux for 2 h. The solvent was removed and the residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and brine and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. A crude product was obtained, which was washed with Et₂O several times to give 1.40 g of the desired product (65% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.34 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 6 H), 3.10 (s, 3 H), 4.54 (m, 1 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.21 (s, 1 H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.74 (s, 1 H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

c) Title compound

[0099] A mixture of 1.30 g (3.64 mmol) of 5-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole (obtained in the preceding section), 0.535 g (4.02 mmol) of N-chlorosuccinimide and 25 mL of acetonitrile was heated at reflux overnight. The solvent was removed and the residue was partitioned between CHCl₃ and 1N NaOH solution. The layers were separated, the aqueous phase was extracted with CHCl₃ and the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product obtained was purified by chromatography on silica gel, using EtOAc/hexane mixtures of increasing polarity as eluent, affording 1.09 g of the title compound of the example as a white solid (77% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.34 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 6 H), 3.08 (s, 3 H), 4.55 (m, 1 H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.63 (s, 1 H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 2

4-Chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0100] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.08 (s, 3 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 6.62 (m, 1 H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.01 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.66 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 3

4-Chloro-5-(4-ethoxy-3-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0101] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 4-ethoxy-3-fluorobenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 6) instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.47 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 4.12 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.92 (m, 3 H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.64 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 4

4-Chloro-5-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0102] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 3,5-difluorobenzaldehyde instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.11 (s, 3 H), 6.74 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.81 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 5

4-Chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0103] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 3-chloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 4) instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a creamy solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.09 (s, 3 H), 3.92 (s, 3 H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.27 (s, 1 H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.65 (s, 1 H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 6

4-Chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0104] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 3-chloro-4-ethoxybenzaldehyde (ob-

tained in reference example 5) instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.48 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 4.12 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (s, 1 H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.64 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 7

4-Chloro-5-[3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenyl]-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0105] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 3,4-(methylenedioxy)benzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 7) instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.09 (s, 3 H), 6.01 (s, 2 H), 6.66 (m, 2 H), 6.80 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.63 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H).

Example 8

4-Chloro-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0106] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 3,5-dichloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 8) instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a creamy solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.10 (s, 3 H), 3.94 (s, 3 H), 7.13 (s, 2 H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.67 (s, 1 H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H).

Example 9

4-Chloro-5-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0107] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 4-isopropylbenzaldehyde instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.25 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6 H), 2.91 (m, 1 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.64 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 10

4-Chloro-5-(4-N,N-diethylaminophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

a) 4-Chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)-5-(4-nitrophenyl)imidazole

[0108] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 4-nitrobenzaldehyde instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the desired compound was obtained as a yellow solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.09 (s, 3 H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.72 (s, 1 H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H).

b) 5-(4-Aminophenyl)-4-chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole

[0109] A mixture of 1.14 g (3 mmol) of 4-chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)-5-(4-nitrophenyl)imidazole (obtained in the preceding section), 2.88 g (15 mmol) of SnCl₂ and 21 mL of EtOH was heated at reflux for 1.5 h. The solvent was removed and the residue was basified with 25% NaOH and extracted with CHCl₃. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel using hexane/EtOAc mixtures of increasing polarity as eluent, yielding 0.855 g of the product as a yellow solid (81% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.08 (s, 3 H), 4.0 (s, 2 H + H₂O), 6.60 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.66 (s, 1 H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H).

c) Title compound

[0110] To a mixture of 0.69 mL of 3M H₂SO₄, 0.288 mL (5.15 mmol) of acetaldehyde and 0.432 mL of H₂O, cooled

to -10 °C, 0.3 g (0.86 mmol) of 5-(4-aminophenyl)-4-chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole (obtained in the preceding section), 0.234 g (6.02 mmol) of NaBH₄ and 6.02 mL of THF was slowly added while monitoring that the temperature did not rise above 20 °C. Next, solid NaOH was added, the suspension was decanted, washed with H₂O and the aqueous phases were extracted with Et₂O and EtOAc. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product obtained was purified by chromatography on silica gel, using EtOAc/hexane mixtures of increasing polarity as eluent, followed by recrystallization from EtOAc and hexane to give 80 mg of the title compound of the example as a white solid (23% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 1.17 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6 H), 3.09 (s, 3 H), 3.36 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4 H), 6.59 (m, 2 H), 6.99 (m, 2 H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.60 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H).

Example 11

4-[4-Chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide

a) N-(4-Fluoro-3-methoxybenzyliden)-4-methylsulfinylaniline

[0111] Following a similar procedure to that described in section a of example 1, but starting from 4-methylsulfinylaniline (obtained in reference example 2) instead of 4-methylsulfonylaniline and from 4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the desired compound was obtained, which was directly used in the next step.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 2.75 (s, 3 H), 3.96 (s, 3 H), 7.20 (m, 3 H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 8.37 (s, 1 H).

b) 5-(4-Fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfinylphenyl)imidazole

[0112] Following a similar procedure to that described in section b of example 1, but starting from N-(4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzyliden)-4-methylsulfinylaniline (obtained in the preceding section) instead of N-(4-isopropoxybenzyliden)-4-methylsulfonylaniline, the desired compound was obtained in 79% yield.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 3.09 (s, 3 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 6.60 (m, 1 H), 6.75 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.27 (s, 1 H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.98 (s, 1 H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

c) 1-[4-(Acetoxymethylsulfanyl)phenyl]-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazole

[0113] 4.2 g (12.71 mmol) of 5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfinylphenyl)imidazole (obtained in the preceding section), 38.2 mL of Ac₂O and 3.92 g (47.73 mmol) of NaOAc was placed in a flask under argon, and the mixture was heated at reflux overnight. The solvent was removed and the crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc/hexane mixtures of increasing polarity as eluent, yielding 4.11 g of the desired product (87% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 2.11 (s, 3 H), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 5.43 (s, 2 H), 6.68 (m, 2 H), 6.98 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.25 (s, 1 H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.74 (s, 1 H).

d) 1-[4-(Acetoxymethylsulfanyl)phenyl]-4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazole

[0114] Following a similar procedure to that described in section c of example 1, but starting from 1-[4-(acetoxymethylsulfanyl)phenyl]-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazole (obtained in the preceding section) instead of 5-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole, the desired compound was obtained in 53% yield.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 2.11 (s, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 5.42 (s, 2 H), 6.71 (m, 1 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.02 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.59 (s, 1 H).

e) Sodium 4-[4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfinate

[0115] 2.4 g (5.9 mmol) of 1-[4-(acetoxymethylsulfanyl)phenyl]-4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazole (obtained in the preceding section), 18.8 mL of CH₂Cl₂ and 9.2 mL of MeOH was placed in a flask under argon, and the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Next, 3.83 g (6.19 mmol) of magnesium monoperoxyphthalate hexahydrate was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. 83 mL of a 50% mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and H₂O was added, the layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic phases were combined, the solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in a mixture of 18.8 mL of THF and 9.2 mL of MeOH and was cooled to 0 °C. 5.9 mL of 1N NaOH was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and was then concentrated by removing H₂O by azeotropic distillation with 50% EtOH/toluene mixtures. The residue

was dried *in vacuo*, toluene was added and the mixture was concentrated to dryness, yielding 2.29 g of crude product, which was directly used in the next step.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.67 (s, 3 H), 6.70 (m, 1 H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.96 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.48 (s, 1 H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

f) Title compound

[0116] The crude product obtained in the preceding section (5.9 mmol), 29.7 mL of H₂O, 0.533 g (6.5 mmol) of NaOAc and 0.734 g (6.5 mmol) of hydroxylamino-O-sulfonic acid were placed in a flask and the mixture was stirred for two nights at room temperature. The resulting mixture was poured into EtOAc, the layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, filtered, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel using acetone as eluent, yielding 1.249 g of the title compound of the example as a white solid (56% yield).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.59 (s, 3 H), 6.55 (m, 1 H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.87 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.59 (s, 1 H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 12

4-[4-Chloro-5-(4-ethoxy-3-fluorophenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide

[0117] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 11, but using 4-ethoxy-3-fluorobenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 6) instead of 4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 1.46 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H), 4.13 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.94 (m, 3 H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.74 (s, 1 H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H).

Example 13

4-[4-Chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide

[0118] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 11, but using 3-chloro-4-ethoxybenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 5) instead of 4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO δ TMS): 1.32 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H), 4.10 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.09 (m, 2 H), 7.31 (s, 1 H), 7.43 (s, 2 H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 8.09 (s, 1 H).

Example 14

4-[4-Chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide

[0119] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 11, but using 3-chloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 4) instead of 4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.87 (s, 3 H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (s, 1 H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H).

Example 15

4-[4-Chloro-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride

[0120] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 11, but using 3,5-dichloro-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 8) instead of 4-fluoro-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, and in the last step carrying out the extraction from the aqueous phase after acidification with hydrochloric acid, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ + CD₃OD δ TMS): 3.92 (s, 3 H), 7.31 (s, 2 H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 8.0 (m, 3 H).

Example 16

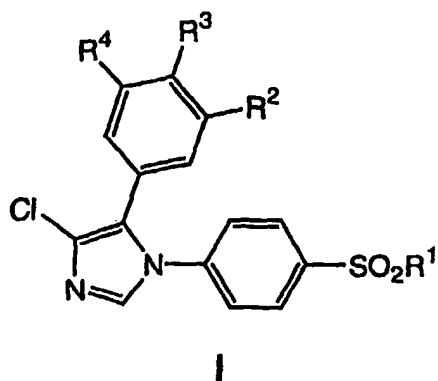
4-Chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)-5-(4-propylphenyl)imidazole

[0121] Following a similar procedure to that described in example 1, but using 4-propylbenzaldehyde (obtained in reference example 9) instead of 4-isopropoxybenzaldehyde, the title compound of the example was obtained as a white solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃ δ TMS): 0.95 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H), 1.63 (m, 2 H), 2.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.08 (s, 3 H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.65 (s, 1 H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H).

Claims

1. A compound of general formula I

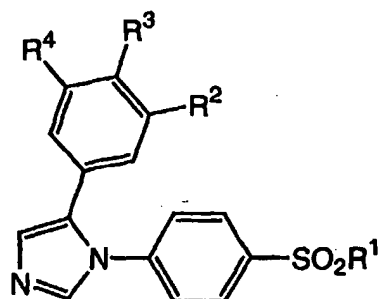


wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent the specific combinations of values defined in the following table:

R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴
-CH ₃	-H	-OCH(CH ₃) ₂	-H
-CH ₃	-OCH ₃	-F	-H
-CH ₃	-F	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-CH ₃	-F	-H	-F
-CH ₃	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-H
-CH ₃	-Cl	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-CH ₃	-OCH ₂ O-		-H
-CH ₃	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-Cl
-CH ₃	-H	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	-H
-CH ₃	-H	-N(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	-H
-NH ₂	-OCH ₃	-F	-H
-NH ₂	-F	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-NH ₂	-Cl	-OCH ₂ CH ₃	-H
-NH ₂	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-H
-NH ₂	-Cl	-OCH ₃	-Cl
-CH ₃	-H	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	-H

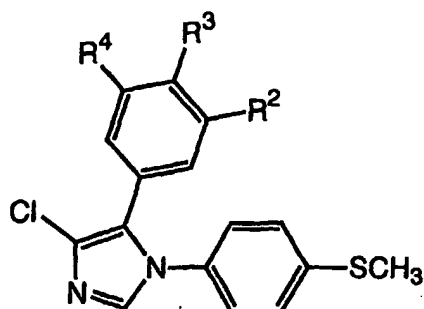
and the salts, solvates and prodrugs thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(4-isopropoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
3. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
4. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(4-ethoxy-3-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
5. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
6. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
7. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
8. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-[3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenyl]-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
9. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
10. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
11. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-5-(4-N,N-diethylaminophenyl)-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
12. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-[4-chloro-5-(4-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
13. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-[4-chloro-5-(4-ethoxy-3-fluorophenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
14. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-[4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
15. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-[4-chloro-5-(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
16. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-[4-chloro-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)imidazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
17. A compound according to claim 1 which is 4-chloro-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)-5-(4-propylphenyl)imidazole or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof.
18. Process for preparing a compound of formula I according to claim 1 which comprises:
 - a) reacting a compound of formula II



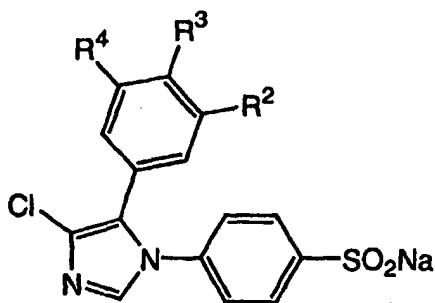
II

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meaning described in claim 1, with a chlorinating agent; or
b) when in a compound of formula I R^1 represents $-CH_3$, reacting a compound of formula VI



VI

wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meaning described in claim 1, with an oxidizing agent; or
c) when in a compound of formula I R^1 represents $-NH_2$, reacting a compound of formula VII



VII

wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 have the meaning described in claim 1, with hydroxylamine-O-sulfonic acid; or
d) if desired, after the above steps, reacting a compound of formula I with an acid or a base to give the corresponding salt.

19. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises an effective amount of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable

excipients.

20. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase.
21. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase-2.
22. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of inflammation, pain and/or fever.
23. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction.
24. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis.
25. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of familial adenomatous polyposis.
26. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of cancer.
27. Use according to claim 26 wherein the cancer is a gastrointestinal cancer.
28. Use according to claim 27 wherein the gastrointestinal cancer is colon cancer.
29. Use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.
30. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase.
31. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclooxygenase-2.
32. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment of inflammation, pain and/or fever.
33. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for inhibiting prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction.
34. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of dysmenorrhea, preterm labour, asthma and bronchitis.
35. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of familial adenomatous polyposis.
36. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of cancer.
37. A compound according to claim 36 wherein the cancer is a gastrointestinal cancer.
38. A compound according to claim 37 wherein the gastrointestinal cancer is colon cancer.

- 39.** A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or prodrug thereof for the treatment or prevention of cerebral infarction, epilepsy, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/ES 01/00114

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC7 C07D 233/68, A61K 31/4164, A61P 29/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC7		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) REGISTRY, CA, CIBEPAT		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	WO 0023426 A (URIACH et CIA, S.A.) 27 April 2000 (27.04.00). see the whole document.	1-39
A	Wo 9603388 A (G.D. SEARGLE and Co.) 08 February 1996 (08.02.96). see the whole document.	1-39
A	Wo 9603387 A (G.D. SEARGLE and Co.) 08 February 1996 (08.02.96). see the whole document.	1-39
A	US 3901908 A (FITZI and Co.) 26 August 1975 (26.08.75). see the whole document.	1-39
A	Wo 074130 A (ZAMBON, S.p.A.) 16 March 1983 (16.03.83). see the whole document.	1-39
A	KHANNA, I.K and CO. 1,2-Diarylimidzoles as Potent, Cyclooxygenase-2 Selective, and Orally Active Antiinflammatory Agents. j.Med. Chem, 1997, Volum 40, pages 1634-1647, see the whole document.	1-39
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 17 May 2001 (17.05.2001)		Date of mailing of the international search report 28 May 2001 (28.05.2001)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ ES S.P.T.O.		Authorized officer Juan Ignacio Izuzquiza Rueda Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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